# Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

*"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.*

VOLUME 6.} CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, JUNE 19, 1846. {NUMBER 266.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

*The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid*

*Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.*

*Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.*



Business Cards

*Like the following will be inserted one year for $5,—if not over four lines in length.*

*W. W. ELMS,*
Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c., north corner public square, Charlotte, N. C.

*BREM & ALEXANDER,*
Wholesale and Retail Merchants, 3 doors north of the public square, east side main street, Charlotte, N. C.

*CONCORD HOTEL,*
South of the Courthouse, Concord, N. C., by R. W. FOARD.

*DR DAVID T. CALDWELL.*
Office in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Watson, second square south of the courthouse, on Main street.

*BETHUNE & CO.,*
FASHIONABLE TAILORS,
First door south of J. B. Kerr's Tavern,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TO RENT.

A desirable **House** and **Lot** with every necessary convenience in the town of Charlotte. For further particulars, apply to P P. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT, Trustee.
January 16, 1846. 44-F

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204-1year

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS!
R. C. CARSON & CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they are now receiving and will continue to receive for several weeks to come, a new and extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer
Goods,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD
At Prices to Suit the Times.

THEIR STOCK OF
FANCY GOODS,

Will be found equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of the LADIES.

They have also a very large and beautiful assortment of
GOODS
For Gentlemen's summer wear,

Of every description, which will be sold at unusually low prices. Their stock in part comprises *Blue and Super Black French Cloths; Black and Fancy Casimeres (new styles—cheap;) Summer Cloths, Tamboroons, and Linen Drills, (handsome styles;) Ready Made Clothing, (very low prices;) Shirt Bosoms, Collars, Cravats, and Suspenders; Fancy Balzerine, Barage and Organdie Muslins, (rich and beautiful styles;) Black Mourning do (new patterns;) Rich Leonia Net and Barage Mantes, (new and splendid;) Rich, Shaded, Zephyr Net Shawls, (new and beautiful article;) Silk Striped Barage and Muslin Ginghams, (a new article;) A great Variety of New Style Calicoes; Ribbons, Laces, and Edgings; Jackonet & Swiss Muslin Edgings and Insertions; Fine Linen Cambric Hem Stitched Handkerchiefs; Ladies' Fine French Worked Collars; Swiss, Jackonet and Cambric Muslins; A complete assortment of Gloves and Hoisery; BONNETS, HATS, and SHOES; HARDWARE, SADDLERY and QUEEN'S WARE; Prime SUGAR and COFFEE.*

☞ Call early and secure Bargains.

R. C. CARSON & CO.
March 27, 1846 54-tf

CORN, WHEAT AND BACON,
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a large quantity of CORN and WHEAT for sale at his plantation at Beaty's Ford, N. C. Persons desirous of purchasing "the staff of Life," can be supplied by calling on

Aug. 27, 1845. A. M. BURTON.

P. S. I also have MEDITERRANEAN SEED WHEAT for sale.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
GOODS
FOR CASH!
CHARLES E. MOSS

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he is now receiving a large and splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

which he offers for sale at reduced prices for CASH. His Stock consists in part of the following, viz:

LADIES'
DRESS GOODS

of every description, including the most elegant styles of BAREGES, ORGANDIES, SPLENDID SILKS, LAWNS, CALICOES, &c.

*BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN*
CLOTHS,
*Cassimeres and*
VESTINGS,

of the newest styles and most fashionable colors.

LEGHORN, PANAMA AND PALMLEAF
HATS,

The latest Paris shaped PEARL, GIMP, FLORENCE, BRAID, and RUTLAND STRAW
BONNETS.

Elegant rich fringed RIBBONS, LACES, EDGINGS, and INSERTINGS.
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS and SHADES,
GLOVES of various kinds and latest styles,
*LADIES MOROCCO BOOTS,*
And black and colored KID SLIPPERS,
Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES
of every description.

Brown SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, IRISH LINENS, &c.

ALSO:
*A SPLENDID STOCK OF*
GROCERIES,

ALSO:
A general assortment of
HARDWARE CUTLERY,
&c., &c.

He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage extended to him heretofore, and he assures the public that he can and will continue to offer greater inducements to Cash customers than any other house in Charlotte.

May 12, 1846. 62-tf

COACH MAKING.
Charles Overman

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is at his old stand, two doors north of the store of Alexander Beatty & Co., and is now prepared to execute all work in the

COACH
AND
*CARRIAGE MAKING LINE*

In most superb style. He is determined to date his mechanical life from the 1st day of January, 1846. His work shall be done better than ever similar work was done in Charlotte, and on the lowest possible terms. The public may rest assured that all work done by him shall be of the most substantial character and orders filled with dispatch.

Repairing done cheap, well, and in haste.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1846. 44

*New Concern,*
*On the Cheap and Fashionable Plan.*

JOSHUA TROTTER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has set up on his "own hook," in the business of manufacturing

CARRIAGES, &c.

He is at the old stand of Overman & Trotter, immediately opposite the Jail, and intends that his work, for neatness, durability, and dispatch in filling orders, shall not be surpassed by any similar establishment in the southern country.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES,
SULKIES, &C.,
With or without Harness,

Will be made in a very superior style of workmanship, of the best materials, and at very low prices.—All he asks is for the public to give him a trial, and then if his work will not stand the test, he asks them not for their patronage.

REPAIRING of all kinds will be executed to order, and finished according to promise, at very low charges.

N. B. Buggies, Carriages, &c., kept at all times for hire.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1846. 245-F

*MEDICAL NOTICE.*

DR. [illegible] would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y


## OREGON QUESTION.

### SPEECH OF MR. BENTON,

On the Oregon Question, in the U. S. Senate, May 22, 1846.

Mr. BENTON rose and addressed the Senate as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: The bill before the Senate proposes to extend the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the United States over all our territories west of the Rocky mountains, without saying what is the extent and what are the limits of this territory. This is wrong, in my opinion. We ought to define the limits within which our agents are to do such acts as this bill contemplates, otherwise we commit to them the solution of questions which we find too hard for ourselves. This indefinite extensions of authority, in a case which requires the utmost precision, forces me to speak, and to give my opinion of the true extent of our territories beyond the Rocky mountains. I have delayed doing this during the whole session, not from any desire to conceal my opinions, (which, in fact, were told to all that asked for them,) but because I thought it the, business of negotiation, not of legislation, to settle these boundaries. I waited for negotiation; but negotiation lags while events go forward; and now we are in the process of acting upon measures upon the adoption of which it may no longer be in the power either of negotiation or of legislation to control the events to which they may give rise. The bill before us is without definition of the territory to be occupied. And why this vagueness in a case requiring the utmost precision? Why not define the boundaries of these territories? Precisely because we do not know them! And this presents a case which requires me to wait no longer for negotiation, but to come forward with my own opinions, and to do what I can to prevent the evils of vague and indefinite legislation. My object will be to show, if I can, the true extent and nature of our territorial claims beyond the Rocky mountains, with a view to just and wise decisions; and, in doing so, I shall endeavor to act upon the great maxim, Ask nothing but what is right—submit to nothing that is wrong.

It is my ungracious task, in attempting to act upon this maxim, to commence by exposing error at home, and endeavoring to clear up some great mistakes under which the public mind has labored.

It has been assumed for two years, and the assumption has been made the cause of all the Oregon excitement in the country, that we have a dividing line with Russia, made so by the convention of 1824, along the parallel of fifty four degrees forty minutes, from the sea to the Rocky mountains, up to which our title is good. This is a great mistake. No such line was ever established; and, so far as proposed and discussed, it was proposed and discussed as a northern British, and not as a northern American line. The public treaties will prove there is no such line; documents will prove that, so far as fifty-four forty, from the sea to the mountains, was ever proposed as a northern boundary for any power, it was proposed by us for the British, and not for ourselves.

To make myself intelligible in what I shall say on this point, it is necessary to go back to the epoch of the Russian convention of 1824, and to recall the recollection of the circumstances out of which that convention grew. The circumstances were these: In the year 1821 the Emperor Alexander, acting, upon a leading idea of Russian policy (in relation to the north Pacific ocean) from the time of Peter the Great, undertook to treat that ocean as a close sea, and to exercise municipal authority over a great extent of its shores and waters. In September of that year, the emperor issued a decree, bottomed upon this pretension, assuming exclusive sovereignty and jurisdiction over both shores of the north Pacific ocean, and over the high seas, in front of each coast, to the extent of one hundred Italian miles, from Behring's Straits down to latitude fifty-one, on the American coast, and to forty-five on the Asiatic; and denouncing the penalties of confiscation upon all ships, of whatsoever nation, that should approach the coasts within the interdicted distances. This was a very startling decree. Coming from a feeble nation, it would have been smiled at: coming from Russia, it gave uneasiness to all nations.

Great Britain and the United States, as having the largest commerce in the north Pacific ocean, and as having large territorial claims on the northwest coast of America, were the first to take the alarm and to send remonstrances to St. Petersburg against the formidable ukase. They found themselves suddenly thrown together, and standing side by side in this new and portentous contest with Russia. They remonstrated in concert, and here the wise and pacific conduct of the Emperor Alexander displayed itself in the most prompt and honorable manner. He immediately suspended the ukase, (which, in fact, had remained without execution,) and invited the United States and Great Britain to unite with Russia in a convention to settle amicably and in a spirit of mutual convenience all the questions between them, and especially their respective territorial claims on the northwest coast of America. This magnanimous proposition was immediately met by the two powers in a corresponding spirit; and, the ukase being voluntarily relinquished by the emperor, a convention was quickly signed by Russia with each power, settling, so far as Russia was concerned with each, all their territorial claims in northwest America. The Emperor Alexander had proposed that it should be a joint convention of the three powers—a tripartite convention—settling the claims of each and of all at the same time; and if this wise suggestion had been followed, all the subsequent, and all the present difficulties between the United States and Great Britain with respect to this territory would have been entirely avoided. But it was not followed: an act of our own prevented it. After Great Britain had consented, the non colonization principle—the principle of non colonization in America by any Euro

and for that reason Great Britain chose to treat separately with each power, and so it was done.

Great Britain and the United States treated separately with Russia, and with each other; and each came to agreements with Russia, but to none among themselves. The agreements with Russia were contained in two conventions, signed nearly at the same time, and nearly in the same words, limiting the territorial claim of Russia to 54° 40', confining her to the coast and islands, and leaving the continent out to the Rocky mountains, to be divided between the United States and Great Britain by an agreement between themselves. The emperor finished up his own business, and quit the concern. In fact, it would seem, from the promptitude, moderation, and fairness with which he adjusted all differences both with the United States and Great Britain, that his only object of issuing the alarming ukase of 1821, was to bring those powers to a settlement, acting upon the homely, but wise maxim, that short settlements make long friends.

These are the circumstances out of which the British and American conventions grew with Russia in the years 1824 and 1825. They are public treaties, open to all perusal, and eminently worthy of being read. I will read the third article of each —the one which applies to boundaries—and which will confirm all that I have said. The article in the convention with the United States is in these words:

"Art. 3. It is moreover agreed, that, hereafter, there shall not be formed, by the citizens of the United States, or under the authority of the said States, any establishment upon the northwest *coast* of America, nor in any of the *islands* adjacent, to the *north* of *fifty four degrees* and *forty minuts* of north latitune; and that, *in the same manner*, there shall be none formed by Russian subjects, or under the authority of Russia *south* of the same parallel."

This is the article which governs the American boundary with Russia, confined by its precise terms to the islands and coasts, and having no manner of relation to the continent. The article in the British convention with Russia, governing her boundary, is in the same words, so far as the limit is concerned, and only more explicit with respect to the continent. Like our own, it is the third article of the convention, and is in these words:

"Art. 3. The line of demarcation between the possessions of the high contracting parties upon the *coast* of the *continent*, and the *islands* of America to the nothwest, shall be drawn in the manner following: commencing from the southernmost *point* of the island called Prince of Wales island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, north latitude, and between the 131st and 133d degree of west longitude, (meridian of Greenwich,) the said line shall ascend to the *north* along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the *continent*, where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, will prove to be at the distance of more than *ten* marine leagues from the ocean; the *limit* between the British possessions and the line of *coast* which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned, shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the *coast*, and which shall never exceed the distance of *ten* marine leagues therefrom. And the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the *coast* as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian;) and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the Frozen ocean, shall form the *limit* between the Russian and British possessions on the *continent* of America to the northwest."

These are the proofs, these the conventions which established limits on the northwest coast of America between the United States and Russia in 1824, and between Great Britain and Russia in 1825.—They are identical in object, and nearly in terms; they grow out of the same difficulties, and terminate in the same way. By each the Russian claim is confined to the coast and the islands; by each the same limit is given both to the United States and G. Britain; and that limit was fixed at the south end of an island, to the latitude of which (supposed to be in 75°, but found to be in 54° 40') the Emperor Paul had granted the privileges of trade to the Russian American Fur Company. It was a limit wholly in the water, not at all on the land. The American line never touches land; the British only reaches it by going north through Portland channel to 56°, and thence to pursue the coast at ten leagues from it northwardly to 61°, and thence due north to the Frozen ocean, leaving to the Russians only the projecting part of the continent which approaches Asia and narrows the ocean into the strait which Behring found, and which bears his name This is the Russian line on the continent with Great Britain; the United States have no continental line either with Russia or with Great Britain.

I have shown you the limits established with Russia in 1824; I have produced the treaties which established them; and here is a map which illustrates them, and shows every thing precisely as I have read it from the treaties.

It is the map of Mr. Greenhow, a clerk in the Department of State, who, so long as he confines himself to the business of copying maps and voyages, does very well; but when he goes to issuing opinions upon national subjects and setting the world right about the execution or non-execution of a great treaty, as that the line of forty-nine was never established under the treaty of Utrecht; when he goes at this work, the Lord deliver us from the humbug. But here is the map with the lines all right upon it, drawn in the water and along the coast according to the treaties. First, a few dots in the water at the end of Prince of Wales island, in latitude 54° 40'; then a dotted line up north, thro' the middle of Portland channel, to latitude 56; then northwestwardly along the coast, and ten leagues from it, to 61°; and then north to the Frozen ocean. No line at all along 54° 30' to the Rocky mountains; and that is right, for the treaties never put one there.

And here is another map which illustrates error, and shows you a line on paper where there is none on earth, and of which the Senate has ordered ten thousand extra copies to be printed for the instruction of the people. Here it goes, running straight through from the sea to the mountains, caring for nothing in its course—cutting lakes in two, dividing neighboring posts from each other, and reck-

That it pursues with undeviating fidelity; and the engraver has marked strong on the map that no one may overlook it, In all this there is but one fault, and that is, there is no such thing! no such line upon earth! never was, and never can be, by any principle recognised at the time that the Russian convention of 1824 was made.

Well, there is no such line! and that would seem to be enough to quiet the excitement which has been got up about it; but there is more to come. I sat out without saying that, although the fifty-four forty was never established as a northern boundary for the United States, yet it was proposed to be established as a northern boundary, not for us, but for Great Britain! and that proposal was made to Great Britain by ourselves. This must sound like a strange statement in the ears of the fifty-four-forties, but it is no more strange than true; and after stating the facts, I mean to prove them. The plan of the United States at that time was this: that each of the three powers (Great Britain, Russia, and the United States) having claims on the northwest coast of America should divide the country between them, each taking a third. In this plan of partition each was to receive a share of the continent on the sea to the Rocky mountains, Russia taking the northern slice, the United States the southern, and Great Britain the centre, with fifty-four forty for her northern boundary and forty-nine for her southern. The document from which I now read will say fifty-one; but that was the first offer; forty-nine was the real one, as I will hereafter show. This was our plan. The moderation of Russia defeated it. That power had no settlements on that part of the continent, and rejected the continental share which we offered her. She limited herself to the coasts and islands, where she had settlements; and left Great Britain and the United States to share the continent between themselves. But before this we had proposed to her fifty-four forty for the Russian southern boundary, and to Great Britain the same for her northern boundary. I say fifty-four forty; for, although the word in the proposition was fifty-five, yet it was on the principle which gave fifty-four forty—namely, running from the south end of Prince of Wales's island, supposed to be in fifty five, but found to have a point to it running down to fifty four forty. We proposed this to Great Britain. She refused it, saying she would establish her northern boundary with Russia, who was on her north, and not with the United States, who was on her south. This seemed reasonable; and the United States then, and not until then, relinquished the business of pressing fifty four forty upon Great Britain for her northern boundary.—The proof is in the Executive documents. Here it is—a despatch from Mr. Rush, our minister in London, to Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, dated December 19, 1823:

"I at once unfolded to him (Mr. Canning) the proposals of my goverement, which were 1. That, as regarded the country lying between the Stony mountains and the Pacific ocean, Great Britain, the United States, and Russia, should join to enter into a convention, similar in its nature to the third article of the convention of the 20th October, 1818, now existing between the two former powers, by which the whole of that country westward of the Stony mountains, and all its waters would be free and open to the citizens and subjects of the three powers as long as the joint convention remained in force. This, my government proposed, should be for a term of ten years. 2. That the United States were willing to stipulate to make no settlements north of the 51st degree of north latitude on that coast; provided Great Britain stipulated to make none south of 51, or north of 55, and Russia to make none south of fifty-five."

Here is the offer, in the most explicit terms, in 1823, to make fifty-five, which was in fact fifty-four forty, the northern boundary of Great Britain; and here is her answer to that proposition. It is the next paragraph in the same despatch from Mr. Rush to Mr. Adams:

"Mr. Canning expressed no opinion as to any of these points; but his inquiries and remarks under that which proposes to confine the British settlements between 51 and 55, were evidently of a nature to indicate strong objections on his side, though he professed to speak only from his first impressions. It is more proper, I should say, that his objections were directed to our proposal of not letting Great Britain go above 55 north, with her settlements; while we allowed Russia to come down to that line with hers. In treating of this coast he had supposed that Great Britain had her northern question with Russia, as her southern with the United States. He could see a motive for the United States desiring to stop the settlements of Great Britain southward; but he had not before known of their desire desire to stop them northward, and, above all, over limits conceded to Russia. It was to this effect that his suggestions went."

This was her answer, refusing to take, in 1823, as a northern boundary, coming south for quality, what is now prescribed to her, at the peril of war, for a southern boundary, with nothing north! for although the fact happens to be that Russia is not there, bounding us on the north, yet that makes no difference in the philosophy of our fifty-fourties, who believe it to be so, and, on that belief, are ready to fight. Their notion is, that we have jam up to 54° 40', and the Russians come jam down to the same, leaving no place for the British lion to put down a paw, although that paw should be no bigger than the sole of a dove's foot which sought a resting place from Noah's ark. This must seem a little strange to British statesmen, who do not grow so fast as to leave all knowledge behind them—They remembered that Mr. Monroe and his cabinet—the President and cabinet who acquired the Spanish title under which we now propose to squeeze them out of the continent—actually offered them six degrees of latitude in that very place; and they will certainly want reasons for this so much contraction now, where we offered them so much expansion then. These reasons cannot be given: There is no boundary at 54° 40'; and and so far as we proposed to make it one, it was for the British, and not for ourselves, and so ends this redoubtable line, up to which all true patriots were to march! and marching, fight! and fighting, die! if need be! singing all the while, with Horace—

*"Dulce et decorum est pro patriæ mori."*
*Sweet and decent it is to die for one's country.*

And this is the end of that great line! fifty-four—vanished—evaporated into thin air—and the place [illegible] in that was delivered of a mouse, thy name shall henceforth be fifty-four-forty! And thus, Mr. President, I trust I have exploded one of the errors into which the public mind has been led, and which it is necessary to get rid of before we can find the right place for our Oregon boundaries.

I proceed to another of the same family—the dogma of the unity and indivisibility of the Oregon

title, and its resulting corollary of all or none. It is assumed by the "*friends of Oregon*" to be all one title all the way from 42° up to 54° 40'—no break in it; and, consequently, "*all or none*," is the only logical solution which our claim to it can receive. Well, this may be brave and patriotic; but is it judicious and true? And can we, with clear consciences and without regard to consequences, pass a law upon that principle, and send our agents there to execute it? These are the questions which present themselves to my mind, and in answering which I wish to keep before my eyes the first half of the great maxim—*ask nothing but what is right*. I answer, then, that it is not true that our title to what is called all Oregon is not one, but several; that it consists of parts, and is good for part, and bad for part; and that nothing just or wise can be determined in relation to it without separating these parts into their proper divisions, and giving to each division the separate consideration and judgment which belongs to it. Thus the title to the Columbia river and its valley was complete; the claim to Frazer's river and its valley began; and and the claim to islands and coasts rests upon a different state of facts, and a different principle of national law, from that which applies to the continent.

The title to the Columbia river and its valley rests upon discovery and settlement, and was complete before the acquisition of the Spanish title in 1819. The claim to Frazer's river and its valley, and to the coasts and islands in front of it, began in 1819, and rests upon the discoveries of Spanish navigators; and of these discoveries, the islands and the continent have very different degrees of evidence to exhibit. I mention these differences of title as facts too well known to require documents to prove them; and the bare statement of which should be sufficient to explode the dogma of the unity and indivisibility of the Oregon title. It is not "*all one title*." It is not good "*for all or none*." It is not a unity.—There are breaks in it; and these breaks are sufficiently large to cover large geographical divisions of the country, and require separate consideration and judgment. That consideration will be given at the proper place: at present I limit myself to the correction of the error so widely spread over the public mind, that the Oregon title is all one title, from 42 deg. to 54 deg. 40'.

I come to the line of Utrecht, the existence of which is denied upon this floor by senators whose fate it seems to be to assert the existence of a line that is not, and to deny the existence of one that is. A clerk in the Department of State has compiled a volume of voyages and treaties, and, undertaking to set the world right, has denied that commissaries ever met under the treaty of Utrecht and fixed boundaries between the British northern and French Canadian possessions in North America. That denial has been produced and accredited on this floor by a senator in his place, [Mr. Cass;] and this production of a blundering book, with this senatorial endorsement of its assertion, lays me under the necessity of correcting a third error which the "fifty-four-forties" hug to their bosom, and the correction of which becomes necessary for the vindication of history, the establishment of a political right, and the protection of the Senate from the suspicion of ignorance.

I affirm that the line was established; that the commissaries met, and did their work; and that what they did was acquiesced in by all the powers interested from the year 1713 down to the present time. This is my affirmation; and, in support of it, and without repeating anything said heretofore, I shall produce some new proofs, and take some new positions, the first of which is, that this line was enforced by us (without anything else but the treaty of Utrecht to stand upon) for fifteen years—from 1803 to 1818—as the northern boundary line of Louisiana, and submitted to as such by the British government; and British traders thereby kept out of our territories west of the Mississippi, while our own treaties let them into our territories on this side of the river. In a word, I will show that this treaty of Utrecht saved us from a calamity for fifteen years, in our *new* territory of Louisiana, acquired from France, which the treaty of peace of 1783, and Mr. Jay's treaty of 1784, exposed us to in our old territories of the United States, conquered for us by our fathers in the war of the revolution. This is my first position, and this is the case which sustains it.

In the year 1803 the United States acquired Louisiana, and with it became a party to all the treaties which concerned the boundaries of that province. The treaty of Utrecht was one of these, and the parallel of forty nine one of the lines established by it and governing its northern boundary. We soon had occasion for the protection of that boundary. Spanish connivance and weakness had suffered British traders to invade the whole northern flank of Louisiana, from the lake of the Woods to the headwaters of the Missouri river; and on our acquisition of that province we found these traders in the actual possession of the Indian trade throughout all that extensive region. These traders were doing immense mischief among our Indians on this side of the Mississippi, by poisoning their minds and preparing them for war against the United States.—The treaty of peace and Mr. Jay's treaty, under the delusive idea of reciprocity, gave them this privilege of trade in the old territories of the United States. Experience of its evil effects had taught a lesson of wisdom; and, while vainly striving to get rid of the treaty stipulations which admitted these Indians on this side of the Mississippi river, the treaty of Utrecht was eagerly seized upon to expel them from the other. Mr. Greenhow's compilation was not published at that time, and Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet, proceeding according to the lights of their little farthing candles, in the absence of that vast luminary, just took the line of forty-nine as the northern boundary of Louisiana, and drove all the British traders to the north of that line.

These traders complained loudly and appealed to their government; but the British ministry, just as much in the dark as Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet, refused to take official notice of the complaint, only presented it unofficially to the United States ministers in London, and asked as a favor, not as a right, the privilege of Louisiana south of 49°. Of course this favor was not granted; and thus British traders were excluded from Louisiana by the treaty of Utrecht, while admitted into the old northwest territory of the Union by virtue of our treaties with Great Britain. The treaty of Utrecht did for us what our own treaties did not. And this was the case from the year 1803, the year of the acquisition of Louisiana, until 1818, the year of concluding the convention with Great Britain which adopted the line of Utrecht as far as the Rocky mountains. Then, for the first time, the northern line of Louisiana was agreed upon in a treaty between the United States and Great Britain. That convention was an act of supererogation, so far as it followed the line of Utrecht—an act of deep injury so far as it stopped it. The line of 49° was just as well established and just as well respected and observed from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky mountains before that convention as after it. Nay, more; it was the understood line between those mountains to the sea, and would itself have settled the Oregon question, and settled it wisely and beneficially, if it had only been permitted to remain unmutilated.

I read extracts from an unofficial communication made by the British Ministers, in 1806, to Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney; our Ministers at that time in London, and by them communicated to our government. It is the subject of the complaints of the Canada merchants against the Governor of Louisiana for excluding them from that province, and their application to the British Government to be restored to it. The whole paper is in our State papers of that period, and may there be read at length by any one who desires it.

"*Extra official communication with regard to the Canada Trade.*" *December* 31, 1806.

"A memorial has been presented to Lord Holland and Lord Aukland, on the part of the Canada merchants setting forth a variety of injuries which they complain of having sustained from the government and servants of the United States, and praying that their complaints may be attended to, and redress obtained for them in the discussions which are at present pending between the American and British commissioners.

"The injuries brought forward in their memorial may be reduced to the three following heads: 1. *Their exclusion from Louisiana.*

"By the third article of the treaty of 1794, it is agreed that it shall at all times be free to his Majesty's subjects and the citizens of the United States freely to pass by land, or inland navigation into the respective territories and countries of the two parties on the continent of America and to navigate all the lakes and waters thereof and freely to carry on trade with each other.

"But notwithstanding this express stipulation which secures to his majesty's subjects without limitation or reservation, the right of commercial intercourse by land or inland navigation with all the territories of the United States on the continent of America, *the Governor of Louisiana has thought proper to exclude them from the commerce of that extensive province*, unless they abjure their allegiance to his majesty, and take an oath of allegiance to the United States; and the same Governor has also taken it upon him to prohibit the introduction of any goods or merchandise which are not the property of citizens of the United States.

"This arbitrary proceeding, besides being a direct violation of the treaty of 1794, it is highly detrimental to the private interest of the Canada merchants, for it excludes them from a country where they have been carrying on trade successfully for many years without interruption from the Spaniards, having latterly pushed their commercial posts even to the banks of the Missouri, and augmented the sale of the goods in Louisiana to the amount of about forty or fifty thousand pounds annually."

This is the complaint—exclusion from Louisiana by the United States governor of that province.—We took possession of Upper Louisiana in March, 1804; the complaint was made in London in 1806; consequently, the exclusion was enforced very soon after we took possession. The question now is, upon what authority did the governor act in making this exclusion, and to what line did he extend it? Doubtless by order of his own government; but it is good to be certain; and in the case of Mr. Greenhow's overshadowing authority, backed as it is by the senator from Michigan, it becomes necessary to prove everything, even that a governor of upper Louisiana had the authority of his government for the boundaries of his province. Fortunately the first governor of upper Louisiana was a man of letters as well as of the sword, and employed his leisure hours in drawing up a history of the country which he was sent to govern. It was Major Amos Stoddard, who afterwards lost his life at Fort Meigs during the late war with Great Britain.—In his useful work, modestly called "*Sketches of Louisiana*," he thus speaks of the northern boundary of his province:

"The commerce of Crozat, by the terms of the patent extended to the utmost limit of Louisiana in that quarter; which, by the treaty of Utrecht, was fixed at the 49th degree."

This is Major Stoddart's account of this northern boundary, and of the line from which and by which he excluded British traders from Louisiana. He did it by virtue of the line of Utrecht; and no British minister in that day did or would deny its existence, or impugn its validity. Lords Holland and Aukland, to whom the complaint of the Canadian merchants was made, refused to present it officially to our ministers. They do not, in fact, appear to have spoken a word on the subject, or done anything more than present their memorial to our ministers. Certain it is, the complaint remained without redress.

But the efforts of the British fur traders did not stop at this repulse. The next year the Earl of Selkirk, head of the Hudson Bay Company, went to London to renew the complaint of the fur-traders in a more formal manner, and to claim their restoration to the privileges of trade within the limits of Louisiana. That gentleman, as head of the Hudson Bay Company—as founder of the colony on Lake Winipec—as the person most injured by the exclusion of British traders from Louisiana—ought to know something about his own rights and wrongs; and in bringing these before the British ministry for redress, ought to be supposed to state his case as strongly as truth and justice would allow. He does so; but not strongly enough to deny the fact of the line of 49 degrees under the treaty of Utrecht. That line was doing him all the mischief: the short remedy was to deny its existence if it could be denied. On the contrary, he admits the fact of former existence, and only argues against present existence, and present applicability. His argument is, *first*, that the treaty of Utrecht was not revived by the treaty of Amiens, of 1801; and, therefore, that it was abrogated by war; and *secondly*, that the long occupation of the St. Peter's river, and of the Missouri above the Mandan villages, without objection from the Spaniards, was an admission of their right to trade in Louisiana, and should be conclusive upon the United States. In a memorial to Lord Holland in 1807, he presents these views at much length, and sustains them by arguments, of which these are specimens:

"Understanding that you are at present engaged in settling with the American plenipotentiaries the boundaries between the province of Louisiana and the British American dominions, I beg leave to call your attention to some suggestions. * * * To the upper part of Missouri, Britain has a preferable claim. About latitude 47 the British traders, coming in from the Hudson Bay territories maintained a traffic with the Mandan Indians. These traders were the first Europeans who obtained any knowledge of the sources of the Missouri, and they had laid down the course of that river from the Mandans, up to the Rocky mountains, with great minuteness, many years before the journey of Messrs. Lewis and Clarke. The claim of Great Britain to the upper Missouri country is equally valid, and rests on the same ground as her claim to Nootka sound, and the country west of the Rocky mountains, on the Pacific ocean. * * * There are abundance of grounds for denying that there are any rights in the American government to found its claim on the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht. * * * The stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht, as to the limits of the Hudson Bay territories, do not bear at all upon the question. The limits fixed by that treaty were for Canada, not Louisiana. * * * Allow me only briefly to observe that the treaty of Utrecht, not having been renewed at the peace of Amiens, would not have been available even to France, if she had remained at peace with us and in possession of Louisiana."

fact of boundaries fixed under the treaty of Utrecht, and only arguing against the present existence and applicability of these boundaries. Lord Holland adopted none of these views; he presented the paper, without comment, to the American ministers, who, in sending it home to their government, characterized it as an "*idle paper*," and took no further notice of it. It was, in fact, an idle paper, but not quite idle enough, in any sense of the word, to deny the work of the commissaries under the treaty of Utrecht.

But to go on with the proofs.

In the year 1805, being the second year after the acquisition of Louisiana, President Jefferson sent ministers to Madrid, Messrs. James Monroe and Charles Pinkney, to adjust the eastern and southwestern boundaries with her; and, in doing so, the principles which had governed the settlement of the northern boundary of the same province became a proper illustration of their ideas. They quoted these principles, and gave the line of Utrecht as the example; and this to Don Pedro Cevallos, one of the most accomplished statesmen of Europe. They say to him:

"It is believed that this principle has been admitted and acted on invariably since the discovery of America, in respect to their possessions there, by all the European powers. It is particularly illustrated by the stipulations of their most important treaties concerning those possessions, and the parties under them, viz: the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, and that of Paris in 1763. In conformity with the tenth article of the first mentioned treaty, the boundary between Canada and Louisiana on the one side, and the Hudson Bay and Northwestern Companies on the other was established by commissaries, by a line to commence at a cape or promontory on the ocean, in 58 degrees 31 minutes north latitude; to run thence, southwestwardly, to latitude 49 degrees north from the equator; and along that line indefinitely westward. Since that time, no attempt has been made to extend the limits of Louisiana or Canada to the *north* of that line, or of those companies to the *south* of it, by purchase, conquest, or grants from the Indians."

This is what *Messrs* Monroe and Charles Pinkney said to Don Pedro Cevallos—a minister who must be supposed to be as well acquainted with the treaties which settled the boundaries of the late Spanish province of Louisiana as we are with the treaties which settle the boundaries of the United States. The line of Utrecht, and in the very words which carry it from the Lake of the Woods to the Pacific ocean, and which confine the British to the north, and the French and Spanish to the south of that line, are quoted to Mr. Cevallos as a fact which he and all the world knew. He received it as such; and thus Spanish authority comes in aid of British, French, and American, to vindicate our rights and the truth of history.

Mr. President, when a man is struggling in a just cause, he generally gets help, and often from unforeseen and unexpected quarters. So it has happened with me in this affair of the Utrecht treaty. A great many hands have hastened to bear evidence of the truth in this case; and, at the head of these opportune testimonies, I place the letter of a gentleman, who, besides his own great authority, gives a reference to another, who, from his long political position in our country, the powers of his mind, and the habits of his life, happens to be, of all living men, the one who can shed most light upon the subject. I speak of Colonel Timothy Pickering—the friend and companion of Washington—his quartermaster general during the war of the revolution—his Postmaster General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State, during his presidency—a member of this body at the time the treaty was ratified which made us a party of the treaty of Utrecht—and always a man to consider and to understand what he was about. In fact, Washington wanted no other sort of men about him. The writer of the letter, (Timothy Pitkin, author of the work on statistics,) on reading some account of the talk here about the treaty of Utrecht, and seeing what lack of information was in the American Senate, wrote a letter to a member of this body, [Mr. WEBSTER,] to give him his memoranda of the treaty some forty years ago. This letter is an invaluable testimony of the events to which it relates; it combines the testimony of two eminent men; and I send it to the secretary's table to be read. It is dated Utica, New York, April 9, 1846:

"I perceive by the debates in the Senate on the Oregon question, that, in the decision of this important subject, no little stress is laid by some of its members on the line settled between France and England, under the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, and that by others it is contended that no evidence actually exists that such a settlement was made under that treaty.

"I was somewhat surprised that General Cass should have ventured, in a public speech to have placed himself among the latter upon the statements of Mr. Greenhow, a clerk in the Department of State. I have for a long time considered that this line was adjusted by commissaries appointed under that treaty; and in reading the speeches of Messrs. Cass and Benton, and your own *significant questions* on the subject. I thought proper to examine my documents and memorandums for some proof of the opinion I had thus formed. On such examination I found the following extract on this subject from Mr. Hutchins's Historical Narrative and Topographical description of Louisiana and West Florida, printed at Philadelphia in 1784.

"After stating the grant to Crozot, of Louisiana, Hutchins, who was then, I believe, geographer to the United States, proceeds to say: 'As to Canada or New France, the French Court would scarcely admit it had any other northern boundary than the pole. The avidity of Great Britain was equal; but France, having been unfortunate in the war of 1710, the northern boundary of Canada was fixed by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It assigns *New Britain and Hudson's Bay*, on the *north of Canada*, to G. Britain; and commissioners afterwards, on both sides, *ascertained the limits* by an imaginary line running from a *cape or promontory* in New Britain, on the Atlantic ocean, in fifty degrees thirty minutes north latitude; then southwest to the Lake Misgasing, or Mistassin; from thence further southwest *direct* to the latitude of forty-nine degrees.—All the lands to the *north* of the imaginary line being assigned to Great Britain, and all southward of that line, as far as the river St. Lawrence, to the French.

"'These were at that time,' he adds, 'the true limits of Louisiana and Canada, Crozet's Grant not subsisting long after the death of Louis XIV.'

"The above extract is taken from a long communication made to Mr. Jefferson, by Col. Pickering, on the 18th of January, 1804, when the treaty of Mr. King, and of boundaries, was under consideration; and, of course, after our purchase of Louisiana. I presume, therefore, it is correct, though relative to King's treaty some difference of opinion existed between Jefferson and Pickering. I have been enable, in this place, to have access to this work of Hutchins; it was, no doubt, well known to Mr. Jefferson.

"I am not able to inform you whether he answered in writing, the above communication of Colonel Pickering; but from his declarations made to me and others, on the 23d of January, 1806, he then fully believed this line to have been thus settled, in pursuance of the treaty of Utrecht.

"At that time, conversing with me and others, at a dinner party, on the favorite subject of Lewis & Clarke expedition to the Pacific, he declared, (according to my memorandum made at the time,) 'that by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, between the English and French, the line between Louisiana

degrees, and that this was the reason why, in our treaty with the English, in 1783, our northern boundary was placed at the Lake of the Woods, which was in latitude 49 degrees.'

"Not having seen Hutchins mentioned, or referred to in this debate, I have been induced to send you this extract from him, and also my above memorandum, to bring the same to your notice and recollection, (*valeat quantam valere potest.*")

This is the letter of Mr. Pitkin, with the extracts from Mr. Pickering. It is not the recollection of an old man, but the written-down account of what he saw and knew forty years ago, and written down at the time he saw it and knew it. It is full and complete to the point in question. The reference to Hutchins's historical narrative, and topographical description of Louisiana, is correct. The work is not in our library, but several friends have sent me copies of it from different parts of the United States, and, on comparison, I find Mr. Pickering's extract to be correct to a letter. The reference of Mr. Pitkin to what passed, in his presence, at Mr. Jefferson's table, in 1806, in relation to the Lake of the Woods, recalls a fact which ought to be taught in the schools, to the little girls, in their tiny geographies, instead of being disputed by bearded men in the American Senate. That lake, for an hundred and thirty years, has been a landmark among nations; for more than sixty years—from the date of our national existence—it has been a prominent mark in our national boundaries.

The treaty of Utrecht made it so! and he that does not know this great historical incident may find it out by tasting the intellectual crumb which fell from Mr. Jefferson's table in 1806, and which Mr. Pitkin has preserved for a feast this day in the American Senate. Mr. Jefferson's table was one at which something else besides the body was fed. I was never at it but once, and then I sat there five hours; not for the Burgundy, which was, in fact—what a certain American minister said of the king of Portugal's dinner—"*excellent*," but for the conversation, which was divine. And now I will say that I saw Mr. Pickering once, and under circumstances to remember him also. It was at the extra session of Congress, in 1813—he a member of the House of Representatives, I a looker-on from the hot and suffocating gallery, better paid for my sufferance than those who are listening to me now. I saw an aged man always in his seat, always attentive, always respectful. The decorum of his conduct struck me; I inquired his name; it turned out to be one who had been formed in the school of Washington, of whom I knew but little up to that time but through the medium of party watchwords, and of whom I then said, that if events should ever make me a member of Congress, I should love to imitate the decorum.

The line of Utrecht is termed, by Mr. Pickering an "*imaginary*" line. That is correct. It was never run. The treaty required it to be "*determined;*" and it was determined by astronomical points and lines and by geographical features—the highlands parting two systems of waters—those of Hudson's Bay and those of the Canadian lakes.—And here I will say there were two sets of boundaries to be established under this same treaty of Utrecht: one on the north of Canada which was done as stated within the year limited; the other on the south of Canada, between Acadia and the British colonish on the Atlantic, for which no time was limited, and which was never done. Confounding these two sets of boundaries, one of which was determined and the other not, may have led some minds into error—those minds which cannot apply words to things.

Mr. Pitkin, in this letter, speaks of a long communication made by Col. Pickering on the 18th of January, 1804, to Mr. Jefferson when the treaty of Mr. King was under consideration, and after the purchase of Louisiana. Without doubt that was the identical paper transmitted by Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe, with his official despatch to that minister of February 14th, 1884, as "*a paper stating the authority on which the decision of the commissioners under the treaty of Utrecht rests, and the reasoning opposed to the construction making the 49th degree of latitude the northern boundary of Louisiana.*" I mentioned that paper once before, when it was pretty well cried down by the senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass] I mention it now again, under better auspices, and with hopes of better results. The author is found, and found where he ought to be, among those who feared the effect of rejecting the fifth article of Mr. Rufus King's treaty of 1803. That treaty settled our whole northern boundary with Great Britain, from Passamavuoddy bay to the Lake of the Woods, and to the head of the Mississippi; the fifth article of it brought the line from the lake by the shortest course to the Mississippi; it closed up the long-standing controversy about the course of that line. Now, it happened that the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana was negotiated in Paris about the same time that Mr. King's treaty was negotiated in London, and without his knowledge. The two treaties arrived in the United States together—went to the the Senate together, with a strong recommendation from Mr. Jefferson to reject the fifth article of Mr. King's treaty, because the acquisition of Louisiana gave us a new line from the Lake of the Woods which would run clear north of the head of the Mississippi, preventing the British from getting to the river, and thereby rendering nugatory the treaty stipulations of 1783 and 1794 which gave them a right to its navigation.

The maintenance of this new line, which was not only to protect the Mississippi river, but all Louisiana, from British ingression was a primary object of Mr. Jefferson; and for that purpose the rejection of the fifth article of Mr. King's treaty became indispensable. The New England senators dreaded the loss of the whole treaty, if the fifth article was expunged: nine of them voted against the striking out; and it was while this treaty was under consideration in the Senate that Mr. Pickering, one of the nine, communicated this paper to Mr. Jefferson, not at all denying the 49th parallel as the line of Utrecht, but arguing against the construction which would now make that line the northern boundary of Louisiana. The tenor of his argument is not given; possibly the Earl of Selkirk fell upon some parts of it in his memorial to Lord Holland, when he supposed it to be abrogated by war, and superseded by the connivance of the Spaniards in permitting the British to occupy the whole left flank of Louisiana as low down in places as 45°. Mr. Jefferson adhered to his new line. The fifth article was struck out. The whole treaty was risked and lost, and it was forty years afterwards, and we all know with what angry discussions, with what dangers of war, with what expense of money in calling out troops, this long contested boundary was at last established. All this was risked, all this was encountered, to save the line of Utrecht! Yet we now find that line denied, and all the organs, great and small, blowing away with might and main to swell the loud notes of denial, and to drown the voice which speaks up for the truth.

Several copies of Hutchin's geographical work have been sent to me, all containing the words transcribed by Mr. Pickering. Other works also have been sent me. I have more material on hand then I can use, and must limit myself to a brief [illegible] is one of special author[illegible]

ty—the geograp[illegible] geographer to [illegible] Wales, printed [illegible] near Charing C[illegible] royal geographe[illegible] proportions of t[illegible] (afterwards Ge[illegible] work, thus spea[illegible] ish Hudson bay[illegible]

"Beginning a[illegible] Labrador or Ne[illegible] 56 degrees, and [illegible] Lake Abitibis, d[illegible] from thence to b[illegible] as it was settled [illegible] of Utrecht."

Mr Jeffreys a[illegible] Utrecht, remark[illegible] by D'Anville, th[illegible] out what he dee[illegible] to himself in ma[illegible] than the French[illegible] latitude of 49 to[illegible] the British poss[illegible]

I have said th[illegible] to me than I c[illegible] knowledge the k[illegible] of New Orleans[illegible] me a reference t[illegible] tionary, which, [illegible] inspector general [illegible] commerce in the time [illegible] was done into E[illegible] Malachi Postlet[illegible] English readers. [illegible] tains, in the body [illegible] Utrecht line as st[illegible] authority for wh[illegible]

Another contri[illegible] acknowledge, is [illegible] formerly of the [illegible] Kennedy.) who[illegible] Journal of the B[illegible] 5th, 1714, directing [illegible] burgess in the pla[illegible] since his election, [illegible] the office of one [illegible] treating with commi[illegible] settling the trade bet[illegible] The same entry oc[illegible] spect to James Mur[illegible] Martyn. The tenth [illegible] plies to limits in N[illegible] fifteenth to commerce; [illegible] appointed under som[illegible] ers might have been [illegible] mentioned in the jo[illegible] Parliament whose [illegible] All three of the ar[illegible] obligatory for the [illegible] here is proof that t[illegible] commercial articles.

One more piece of testimony and I have done. And, first, a little [illegible] ement to introduce it. We all know that one of [illegible] debates which took place in the British House [illegible] Commons on the Ashburton treaty, and after [illegible] treaty was ratified and past recall, mention w[illegible] made of a certain map called the king's map, which [illegible] had belonged to the late king, (George III,) and [illegible] ung in his library during his lifetime, and afte[illegible] wards in the foreign office, from which said office th[illegible] said map silently disappeared about the time of [illegible] Ashburton treaty, and which certainly was not [illegible] ore our Senate at the time of the ratification of [illegible] t treaty. Well, the member who mentioned it [illegible] Parliament said there was a strong red line u[illegible] it, about the tenth of an inch wide, running all [illegible] g where the Americans said the true boundary [illegible] as, with these words written along it in four [illegible] es in King George's handwriting: "*This is Oswald's line,*" meaning, it is the line of the treaty o[illegible] ace negotiated by Mr Oswald on the British side, [illegible] nd therefore called *Oswald's line.*

Now, what I [illegible] to say is this: That whenever this royal map sh[illegible] merge from its retreat and resume its place in t[illegible] Foreign Office, on it will be found another stro[illegible] red line, about the tenth of an inch wide, in anothe[illegible] place, with these words written on it: Bound[illegible] s between the British and French possessions in America "*as fixed by treaty of Utrecht.*" To complete this last and crowning piece of testimony I have to add that the evidence of it is in the Department of State, as is nearly the whole of the evidence which I have used in crushing this *pie-poudre* [illegible] rrection "*this puddle-lane rebellion*"—against the truth and majesty of history, which, beginning [illegible] a clerk in the Department of State, spread to a[illegible] e organs, big and little; then reached the Senate [illegible] he United States, held divided empire in this ch[illegible] ber for four months, and now dies the death of the ridiculous.

I have now got to the end of the errors which I propose to correct at the present time. I have consumed the day in getting ready to speak—in clearing away the rubbish which had been piled up in my path. On another day, if the Senate will indulge me, I will go to work on the Oregon question, and endeavor to show how far we shall be right, and how far we may be wrong, in exercising the jurisdiction and sovereignty which this bill proposes (which is not a copy of the British act, but goes far beyond it) over an undefined extent of territory, to which we know there are conflicting claims. Light upon this point, at this time, may be of service to our country; and I mean to discharge my duty to her, regardless of all consequences to myself.

---

*What we are.*—This country has a frontier line of more than 10,000 miles. We have a line of sea coast of nearly 4,000 miles; a lake coast of 1,200 miles. One of our immense rivers is twice the size of the Danube, the largest river in Europe. The Ohio is 600 miles longer than the Rhine, and the Hudson has a navigation of 120 miles longer than the Thames. The single State of Virginia is a third larger than England. Ohio contains 512,000 acres more than New England—from Maine to Ohio is farther than from London to Constantinople, and so we might go on and fill pages, enumerating distances, rivers, lakes, [illegible]s and bays, with comparative estimates of size, power, and population.

---

*"Not Bad"*—An old lady the other day, in paying her fare on the Ha[illegible]em railroad cars, was handed a bright Mexican dollar of recent coinage, by Mr. Marks, the agent, in making change for a bill. She looked at the dollar for an instant, and then handed it back. "What is the matter, good lady?" said Mr. Marks. "Don't you like the money?" "No I don't," was the answer. "And why not? Is it not good?" said Mr. Marks. "You see," said the old lady, "we've got into a war with the Mexicans, and their money won't be good for nothing now." Mr. Marks put the Mexican shiner in his pocket, and handed his customer a one dollar "promise to pay." She was satisfied, and Mr Marks passed along.

---

It is said that there [illegible]ace on the Island of Cuba [illegible] tobacco, and the turkies take snuff! We don't believe it.

# JEFFERSONIAN:

## CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19. 1846.


FOR GOVERNOR,

## JAMES B. SHEPARD,

*Of Wake County.*

*Democratic Candidates in Mecklenburg:*

FOR THE SENATE,

*THOMAS L. HUTCHISON.*

FOR THE COMMONS,

*GILBERT LEMMONDS,*
*JOHN W. POTTS,*
*JOHN N. DAVIS.*

FOR SHERIFF,

*THOMAS N. ALEXANDER.*

☞ We are authorised to announce Col. RODERICK HUTCHISON, of Ashe, a candidate for Major General of the 9th Division of North Carolina Militia, vice Gen. Dalton, resigned.

### APPOINTMENTS OF MR. SHEPARD.

Mr. Shepard will address his fellow-citizens of the State at the following times and in the following places:

Germanton, Stokes, 13th June.
Rockford, Surry, 17th do.
Wilkesborough, Wilkes, 20th do.
Jefferson, Ashe, 24th, do.
Burnsville, Yancey, 27th do.
Asheville, Buncombe, 1st July.
Waynesville, Haywood, 4th do.
Franklin, Macon, 8th do.
Murphy, Cherokee, 11th do.
Rutherfordton, Rutherford, 13th do.
Morganton, Burke, 22d do.
Lincolnton, Lincoln, 25th do.
Charlotte, Mecklenburg, 29th do.
Concord, Cabarrus, 1st August.
Lawrenceville, Montgomery, 4th do.

We are authorized to state that Mr. Shepard will speak at other places in the above Counties, and that he will make additional appointments as he advances in his campaign. He goes to the West with the determination to canvass thoroughly every portion of it.

### FOURTH OF JULY.

We understand a numerous meeting of the citizens of Catawba and Lincoln Counties was held at Beatty's Ford, on Saturday last, at which it was resolved to celebrate the Anniversary of our National Independence at the Catawba Springs, on the 4th proximo. A Committee of Arrangements and of Invitation was appointed, and an Orator invited. The preparations will doubtless be ample for as many as may attend, as the matter has been entrusted to the right sort of hands. There'll be "a cheil a nang 'em takin notes, an' faith, he'll prent 'em," unless our friends in Charlotte should resolve to celebrate the day.

### VERY APPROPRIATE.

An exchange paper says, Gen. SCOTT has asserted that the recent conduct of Gen. GAINES, in calling out Volunteers from Alabama, Tennessee, &c., without authority from the Government, is the result of either "insanity or damage." Since the recent "flurry" with the President and Secretary, most sensible men will likely say to Gen. SCOTT—"those who live in glass houses should not throw stone."

### THE VOLUNTEERS.

The list of Volunteers made up here, on the 10th instant, is now, and has been for some days, in the hands of Maj. JOHN K. HARRISON, who will, we understand, in a few days, have enough enrolled to organize the Company, and tender their services to the Governor. Another Volunteer Company is also in process of formation in Charlotte. There are already 33 on the list, and it is daily filling up.

It will also be seen that the Colonel commanding the regiment has ordered the Captains thereof to parade their men at their usual Muster Grounds, on the 27th instant, to solicit Volunteers. We are sorry that the *military* authorities of old Mecklenburg did not make this move at an earlier day. However, it is never too late to do good.

### COL. BENTON'S SPEECH.

The Speech of Col. Benton, which we give today, on the Oregon Question, is the first he has made on the subject, and by its force and facts, will command a careful perusal. The "Fifty-four forty men" got a dose in this masterly speech which we imagine they will remember the balance of their days. The Whigs say Col. Benton is with *them* on the Oregon question. Far from it! Col. Benton is a Democrat, we take it, and will never be found deserting to the enemy, whatever may be his views on local questions in politics. Col. Benton *a Whig!* The bare insinuation of such a monstrosity is ridiculous. We would as soon look for the sun to change her orbit, as for Col. B. to go over from his long-cherished Democracy to join in with Federal Whiggery. The hope is vain on the part of the Whigs.

### GEN. GAINES.

This old veteran in his country's service has again got himself into a bad box, by his hasty action. He issued an order to the Governor of Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, and other western States, on hearing the news of the war on the Rio Grande, to furnish him with volunteers. The war Department as soon as war was declared by Congress, made a similar requisition upon these States for volunteers, and at the same time countermanded the orders of Gen. Gains. Congress has passed a Resolution calling Gen. Gains to Washington, to answer for his conduct, in thus calling for volunteers without orders from his government. While all agree as to the patriotic motives of Gen. Gaines in the premises, his precipitancy is generally regretted, as it shows that he is unfitted (like Gen. Scott,) by age and habits, for the very responsible post he occupies. The whole country, we think, would rejoice to see both of these old veterans go into honorable retirement to repose upon their laurels, and younger and more discreet men take their places.

### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

There is not a word of news of interest by the last mails from Gen. TAYLOR's Army in Mexico. The last news we have, is, that Gen. T. was quietly encamped with his forces one mile from Matamoras; that the people of the city were quietly pursuing their usual avocations, and that the Mexican forces were at a place called *Camargo*, some 150 miles from Matamoras. The opinion seems prevalent that the Mexicans will not again show fight if they can avoid it—probably not unless Gen. TAYLOR pursues them far into the interior. We hope he will drive them to the very walls of Mexico, unless they sooner give in and make ample amends for the past, and give us some assurance of security to our rights and a due respect for our honor in future.

Com. CONNER has orders to attack Vera Cruz with a large fleet, which he was busy in preparing to do at our latest dates. As the fortification of Vera Cruz is said to be the best in the world, our Commodore may have hot work in storming it; but that he will ultimately succeed, we have not a doubt. Com. CONNER was at Pensacola some ten days since, preparing his vessels, &c., for the attack. The whole Mexican coast is under strict blockade.

### PUT IT TO 'EM.

We observe with pleasure, that Mr. SHEPARD, in all his public speeches, scores Gov. Graham and his whig friends with an unsparing hand, for their acts in relation to the Rail-Roads, and in heaping upon the people of the State a public debt of near *a million and a half* of dollars for the sole benefit of these insolvent corporations. And what do the people suppose is the excuse of Gov. Graham and his friends for their course in these matters? Why, they voted for the appropriation to the Roads—yes—but, then a handful of Democrats from Counties through which the roads run, voted with them;—hence the mouths of all Democrats and friends of economy should be closed on the subject! And the Governor says he bid three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars [the full amount he was authorized to bid under any circumstances] the first bid, because he knew others would run up the Road to that amount anyhow! How did he know this? Had the Stockholders told him so to scare this large bid out of him, and thus get rid of that much of their liabilities to the State? Just look at a parallel case:

One of our Farmers is out of corn. He employs an agent to go and buy some for him,—with these instructions: Buy as cheap as you can, but give a dollar per bushel if it cannot be had for less. The agent goes to the corn-seller, and finds him and his neighbors collected together awaiting his arrival.—Corn is a drug, and can scarcely be given away;—but these kind neighbors tell the agent—Why, we don't want the corn; we would not haul it away for it—but your employer has authorized you to give a dollar per bushel, if you cannot get it for less—we know that; and unless you at once offer a dollar, we will run it up to that price anyhow. And the simple-minded [or corrupt] agent concludes—well, I might as well go the maximum, for these men will have me to do so in the end. So, here goes one dollar per bushel, even if it ruins my employer.

Is this the conduct of a wise and prudent agent? No, indeed—yet it is precisely a parallel case with Gov. Graham's management of the Rail Roads.—The Stockholders knew how much he was allowed to bid;—and went and told him—Why, you might as well go the extent of your authority the first bid. It will save time and the breath of the auctioneer, for we [*we* who are already tired of the Road and have been nearly ruined by it] will run it up to that sum. He, good natured soul, takes their advice, [the advice of the very men who owned the Road and were anxious to get rid of it on any terms] and bellowed out *three hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars* the first bid, and without a competitor, down comes this rotten concern upon the State. And now he asks the people to ratify such conduct by re-electing him Governor. Will they do it?

### THE WHIG PRESS—GEN. SCOTT.

It really seems that nothing that a Democratic President can do, will please the Whig editors of the country—they appear determined to find fault with every act, though their fault-finding and abuse may ruin the country, or at least, cast a shade over its honor and retard its prosperity. They seem to care for nothing so much as to have occasion, should they even have to "hunt it up," to abuse the Democratic President.

The present position of Gen. SCOTT, and the clamor of the Whig editors about him, illustrates fully our remarks above.

Soon after the war broke out with Mexico, the Whig editors, and those political scavengers, the Whig letter writers, cried out—"Why don't the President send Gen. SCOTT, to end the war at once? He is the commander-in-chief of the army, and has a right to go. But the President fears to send him there: he will gain laurels that would make him a dangerous competitor for the Presidency in 1848!" This was their language. But hold!—Soon it leaked out that Gen. SCOTT had been, as soon as the war news reached Washington, ordered to the Rio Grande to take command of the Army. And what do we then hear? These same editors and letter-writers exclaiming—"Oh! the conspiracy!!—Polk has ordered Scott off to the army, in order to have him killed, so that he will be out of the way in 1848." What wise men—and how very patriotic!

But Gen. SCOTT out-Herods even the Whig-editors and letter-writers in his vain attempts to "kick up a row" with the President. The facts are these, which we gather from the published correspondence:

The President, through the Secretary of War, had ordered Gen. SCOTT to arrange the details of, and make preparations for a vigorous campaign against Mexico, so as to bring the war to a speedy termination, and at the same time to repair as soon as possible to the Rio Grande to take command of the army. For these purposes, he had frequent interviews with the President and Secretary of War—in one of which, some weeks after Gen. S. had been notified of the President's orders, the Secretary mentioned the President's earnest desire for a speedy prosecution. At this Gen. S. [illegible] wrote a letter to the Secretary, in which he charges, that "in high quarters," he has been "pre-condemned," that if he goes to the Rio Grande, it will be to be "shot at by the Mexicans in front, and persons in high quarters at Washington in his rear," &c., thus indirectly accusing the President and Secretary of designs against him the most foul and wicked.

Mr. MARCY replied to this insolent letter in a proper manner—detailing the conversation between Gen. S. and himself, and then showing beyond controversy, that Gen. S. had been treated with the utmost confidence and kindness by both the President and himself. So completely overwhelming was the Secretary's letter, that Gen. S. had to change his ground, and lay the blame on 'certain members of Congress!' He paid a high compliment to the President, his correct military knowledge, patriotic sentiments, and great courtesy to him, (the General.)

Gen. S. had evidently hatched up a war with the President, after the manner of the Whig press: but finding he had "waked up the wrong passenger," he very promptly took the first occasion to creep out of the difficulty. How contemptible for the commander-in-chief of the United States Army!

We will publish the correspondence next week.

### THE MEXICAN WAR.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* has a long and able review of the rise and progress of our difficulties with Mexico, in which the responsibility for the war is laid on the latter and the general proceedings of our Government are strongly vindicated. We make some long extracts from this article which will be read with profit.

The *remote* causes of the war, if we rightly apprehend them, are chiefly, *Mexican spoliations*, and the *annexation of Texas*. The spoliations occurred chiefly between the year 1831, (when a treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between the two countries,) and 1827. American citizens, who relied upon the protection of this Treaty, engaged in commerce with Mexico, or settled within its limits to conduct their lawful business, were in numerous instances deprived of their personal liberty and plundered of their property by the Mexican authorities, whilst on several occasions the flag of our country was openly insulted. To say nothing of personal outrages or national insults, the following schedule from the Washington Union will show the extent of the depredations committed:

| | |
|---|---|
| The amount finally adjudicated under the convention of the 11th April, 1839, is | $2,026,139 86 |
| The claims referred to the umpire upon a disagreement between the American and Mexican commissioners, but which were not decided by him. | 928,627 88 |
| Amount of claims submitted to the board too late to be considered according to the estimate of the climants themselves. | 3,336,837 05 |
| Amount of 17 claims filed in the Department of State since the adjournment of the board, according to the estimate of the claimants themselves. | 1,147,989 55 |
| Total, | $7,439,594 34 |

Together with eleven other claims, filed since that period, on which the claimants have placed no estimate.

Of this seven and a half millions, which an impartial estimate might perhaps reduce to five, no thing has ever been paid, except three out of twenty quarter-yearly instalments into which the first of the above items ($2,026,139 68) was divided together with some interest. It would be tedious to detail the endless shifts and evasions to which the Mexican government has resorted from time to time, in order to avoid the payment of these claims, and the peculiar circumstances of aggravation which have marked her conduct. Suffice it to say that they had been such, even prior to 1837, that General Jackson, in his message of that year, declared that "the length of time since some of the injuries have been committed, the repeated and unavailing applications for redress, the wanton character of some of the outrages upon the property and persons of our citizens, upon the officers and flag of the United States, independent of recent insults to this government and people, by the late extraordinary Mexican minister, *would justify in the eyes of all nations immediate war.*" Milder counsels however prevailed, and instead of reprisals, a special messenger was sent to Mexico to make a formal demand for "justice and satisfaction," agreeably to a provision of the treaty. Nothing was however obtained but promises, and nothing has since been obtained except as above stated. It is to be noticed that a debt which is an *expression* for a vast series of spoliations and injuries, is of a more sacred character than one incurred in the ordinary course of business or for money loaned, (though the latter is sufficiently sacred,) and that the plea upon which the payments have been suspended, and finally all negociation cut off, is *indisposition* rather than *inability*.

This indisposition, we scarcely need say, grew out of the Texas question; or rather, that question was made a pretext for withholding the indemnity already agreed on, and for resisting all overtures for an adjustment of the claims not yet jointly investigated. When, on the 1st of March, 1845, the Congress of the United States adopted a resolution for the annexation of Texas, evasion and shuffling gave place to a show of wounded dignity, which answered the same purpose. In other words, the Mexican Minister to this country demanded his passports, and the American Minister in Mexico was notified by the government there that no further diplomatic relations could be continued between the two countries. This was on the 28th of March, 1845. Thus affairs remained until the 13th of October in the same year, when, in obedience to instructions from Washington, an inquiry was addressed, in the most friendly terms, through our consul in Mexico, to the Minister of foreign affairs, whether the Mexican government "would receive an envoy from the United States intrusted with full powers to adjust all the questions in dispute between the two governments;" with the assurance that 'should the answer be in the affirmative, such an envoy would be immediately despatched to Mexico.' The Mexican minister, on the fifteenth of October, gave an affirmative answer to this inquiry, requesting at the same time that our naval force at Vera Cruz might be withdrawn, lest its continued presence should assume the appearance of menace and coercion pending the negociations. This force was immediately withdrawn. On the 10th of Nov. 1845, Mr. John Slidell, of Louisiana, was commissioned by the President as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico, and was intrusted with full powers to adjust both the questions of the Texas boundary and of indemnification to our citizens. The rest is too well known to require repetition. Mr. Slidell was not received, even by the Administration which had promised to receive [illegible] of Paredes to the Presidency, he was virtually sent out of the country.

The *Journal* then proceeds to the military branch of the subject—traces the movements of General TAYLOR—shows from the instructions of the War Department that he was simply commissioned to defend Texas, in case of its being attacked—that he was enjoined to act with courtesy, to attack no Mexican forces or posts, even on this side the Rio del Norte, and that in the collision of arms, as in that of diplomacy, the Mexicans were the aggressors.—We quote the conclusion of the article.

"Gen. Taylor, with his army, left Corpus Christi for the Rio Grande, between the 8th and 11th March last; and arrived at his present encampment opposite Matamoras, March 28th. On his march he was met at two or three points, particulary on the banks of the Sal Colorado Creek, (which must not be confounded with the river Colorado, in the centre of Texas,) but offered them no molestation. When, however, they threatened to dispute his passage by force of arms, he warned them that it would be at their peril. We now assert it as a fact, and challenge contradiction, that not a Mexican was killed by our troops, or any of them, until Capt. Thornton's command of 50 or 60 men (26th of April) was cut to pieces, 20 miles North of Gen. Taylor's camp, having been decoyed into chaparal, where were posted an immense body of Mexicans, estimated at 2500. Even on this occasion, we have seen no evidence that a single shot was fired by the Americans, or a single Mexican cut down, although from the acknowledged bravery of Thornton and his men, their lives would have been dearly sold, had they considered the two countries in a "state of war."—Previously to this date, Col. Cross, who rode out alone a mile or two from the American camp for the sake of exercise, was brutally murdered; and Lieut. Porter who went out in search of him, was fired upon, and himself and one of his men killed. So far as we have any evidence, not a Mexican was killed by the Americans, or any of them, until the 28th of April when Capt. Walker and 24 men of the Texan Rangers, being on their way from Point Isabel to Gen. Taylors's camp opposite Matamoras, fell in with a large body of Mexicans, estimated at 1500. We have seen no statement which authorises us to say positively which party fired first,—though it would be very strange if 25 men should seek a combat with 1500. The result however was, that a number of the Mexicans were killed, and six of Walker's men,—the remainder taking to flight.

These facts viewed in connection with Ampudia's letter to Gen. Taylor of April 12th, in which he requires him "in the peremptory term of 24 hours to break up his camp and retire to the other bank of the Neuces,"—in failure of which, "arms and arms alone must decide the question,"—prove beyond a doubt, upon which party rests the responsibility of commencing actual warfare. After this formal declaration of the Mexican commander, if not before, it was obviously the duty of Gen. Taylor to exercise unceasing vigilance in order to guard against surprise, and also that he might seek re-inforcements, if necessary before his communication with Point Isabel should be cut off. Thornton's party was sent out, in consequence of a rumor that a large body of Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande, 20 miles or so above Matamoras. His object was solely to reconnoitre; and in following a squad of Mexican horsemen into the chapparel, without firing upon them, or in any way attempting to injure them, he committed no act which at all justified the bloody tragedy which the Mexicans enacted. Up to this time, not only had no Mexicans been killed by the Americans, but none had been taken prisoners; although opportunities to do so were of frequent occurrence. And even this act of positive war might have been overlooked, had it been disavowed by the Mexican commander, or shown to be the result of accident or misapprehension. But none of these things were pretended.—Subsequent events have proved that it was the first act of a drama which had been projected by the Mexican *government*; and that the object of the Mexican forces in crossing the river, was to capture or destroy the army of Gen. Taylor. As much as this is distinctly avowed by President Paredes in his Manifesto of April 23d to the Mexican nation, in which he says—"*I have sent orders to the general-in-chief on the Northern frontier, to act in hostility against the army which is in hostility upon us; to oppose war to the enemy which wars against us.* * * Our General acting according to established usages, and the decided instructions given by my government, summoned the general-in-chief of the American forces to retire beyond the river Neuces, the ancient boundary of Texas, and the summons has been disregarded."—Had General Taylor, on receiving this summons, retired to his old position at Corpus Christi, he would still according to the usurper Paredes, have been as much an invader of the soil of Mexico, as if he remained at Point Isabel or at fort Brown on the Eastern bank of the Rio Grande. For in another part of the Manifesto, he says, "At the very time when Mr. Slidell appeared, the troops of the United States were occupying our territory." The troops of the United States were then, and for some months afterwards, at Corpus Christi. Whether he means that the whole of Texas is Mexican territory, or only that Corpus Christi is, being on the West bank of the Neuces, does not distinctly appear. He however remarks that the revolution (of Dec. 14th) which elevated him to power, was sanctioned by the people because they were "waiting with impatience to rush forward to *another war*, to which they were called by the scandalous aggressions of a government calling itself our friend, but at the same time aiming to prostrate us." And again he denounces the mission of Mr. Slidell as an insult and the consummation of offences, "as if the relations between the two republics had not suffered any disturbance by the definitive Act of the Annexation of Texas."

One thing is certain, viz: that at the period of the revolution upon which he rode into power, he promised again and again, in the most public and formal manner, that as soon as he had established the new government and restored tranquility, he would turn his attention to the recovery of Texas.

In a Manifesto which he issued to the Mexican people, just before his entrance into the capitol, he declared that after convoking a Constituent Congress, he would either retire to private life, or "ask the privilege of marching to the frontier, to encounter the usurpers of our territory, and the enemies of our independence and prosperity." This was about the 2d of January.

The Minister of War (Senor Almonte, since resigned,) in accepting office, declared that he was moved to do so by his desire to co-operate in carrying out the order, "now happily re-established," for preparing "the Texas campaign."

In perfect accordance with these professions repeated at sundry times and in divers manners, we very soon find the army in motion for the North.—Capt. Cox, of the schr. Wm. C. Preston, which left Matamoras, Feb. 7th, and arrived at New Orleans Feb. 15th, said "the belief at Matamoras was, that Paredes had offered a large body of troops to march for the frontier—report said 8000—for the purpose of invading Texas." When it was recollected that Paredes was at this time scarcely warm in his seat, the promptness of the movement for a Mexican, is remarkable. The New Orleans Bee of Feb. 19th, says, "If the news from Mexico by way of Texas [illegible] upon, it would seem that under the [illegible] are in progress for an [illegible]

the United States. All the unattached officers to the Government are ordered to repair immediately to the army concentrating upon the Rio Grande; the ancient cavalry, 3000 strong, are ordered to muster into service for the invasion of Texas, and the army is to be augmented to 60,000. Another account states that Gen. Ampudia was appointed to the chief command,—Arista being at that time suspected of a want of cordiality in the new government. From Gen. Taylor's despatches of April 15th, we learn that Gen. Ampudia arrived at Matamoras on the 11th of that month, with 200 horse men, the main body of his army, 2000 strong, being some distance in the rear. There were previously 2000 men in Matamoras. Immediately on his arrival, he ordered all Americans to leave Matamoras in 24 hours and retire into the interior. The rest is too well known to require repetition.

These facts in connection with the recent loan of $2,000,000 effected by the guarantee of the church, for the use of the army,—the extraordinary efforts to reinforce and strengthen the fortress of Ulloa,—the withdrawal of the armed vessels far up the river Alvarado,—the closing of the Custom-House at Mazatland, and the retirement of the garrison into the interior,—the refusal appropriate the Custom house revenue as pledged, under pretence that the safety of the country required it for present exigencies,—all these things, and others which we have not time to mention, lead to the conclusion, that *war with the United States for the recovery of Texas*, as it was the *cry* which raised Gen. Paredes to the Presidency, *has been the pole-star of his administration from that day to this.* And considering the poverty of the Treasury, and the naturally sluggishness of the Mexican people, it must be admitted that he has called forth a greater amount of warlike energy than could have been expected in so short a time. This results in part from the nature of the revolution which elevated him to power. It was essentially a military revolution. It began and ended with the army. They were tired of the dull music of idleness, and wanted their arrears of pay. By making a natoinal crisis, which should turn all the resources of the country into the war channel, they would be sure to gain their purpose. If one of them got killed, there would be a better chance for the rest. As for the people,—what could they do against an army of regulars 6000 or 8000 strong? Or rather, what would they do? It was much easier to leave events to shape their own course, than attempt to control them, at the hazard of property and life; and they had this further consolation, that according to the usual course of things, another revolution would occur in a year or two, which would bring matters right again.

### ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, CHARLOTTE.

The Right Rev. Doctor Ives, Bishop of North Carolina, will consecrate this Chapel to the worship of Almighty God and Jesus Christ our Blessed Redeemer, on Sunday 28th June, inst.

### DIED,

In this Town, on the 11th inst. Mr. ALBERT F. DERR, formerly of Catawba County, in the 26th year of his age. Mr. Derr was a most amiable, industrious and worthy young man, highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were taken to his mother's residence at the Catawba Springs, and there interred in the family burying ground.

Also, on the 29th instant, SARAH A., daughter of Mr. N. B. Taylor, in the third year of her age.

## Markets.

*COLUMBIA, S. C. JUNE 4.*
(Corrected weekly from the Telegraph Advocate.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bagging, | 15 a 22 | Nails, | 5½ a 20 |
| Bale Rope, | 6½ a 10 | Pork, | 5 a 5½ |
| Bacon, | 7 a 7½ | Rice, | 2 a 4½ |
| Butter, | 12 a 14 | Sugar, Musco. | 9 a 11 |
| Coffee, Cuba, | 8 a 10 | Havana, White, | 14 a 16 |
| Rio, | 8 a 10 | " Brown, | 9 a 10 |
| Java, | 13½ a 14 | Loaf, | 14 a 16 |
| Cotton, | 6 a 7¾ | Lump, | 14 a 16 |
| Flour, | 5 a 6¾ | Crushed, | 15 a 18 |
| Corn, | 82 a 85 | Dom'd Refin. | 15½ a 00 |
| Iron, | 5 a 10 | Salt, | $1 a 1¾ |
| Lard, | 10 a 12 | Tallow, | 6 a 7 |
| Molasses, | 40 a 37½ | Teas, | 75 a $1¼ |

*Cotton.*—Our market has revived again since the advices by the Hibernia. The principal sales now range from 6 to 7 cents—a fine lot would probably bring 7¼, but there is none offering. The supply is very limited, only 175 bales having sold during the last week.

*Corn.*—The price for this article is now 73 cents nett for the bushel of 52 pounds, and 75 cents gross; that is, including the bag.

*Flour* has fallen, and the country article will not bring over $5.—*Columbia Chronicle.*

*CAMDEN, S. C. JUNE 12.*
(Corrected weekly from the Journal.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon, (scarce) | 8 a 12½ | Bagging, | 12½ a 16 |
| Beef, per pound, | 3½ a 5 | Cheese, pound, | a |
| Butter do | 12½ a 25 | Coffee, | 8 a 14 |
| Brandy, peach, | 75 a 80 | Cotton Yarn, | 87½ |
| do apple, | 50 a 55 | Powder, keg, | $6 a 7 |
| Cotton, | 7 a 7½ | Iron, pound, | 5 a 6½ |
| Corn, | 80 $1 | Lead, pound, | 7 a 9 |
| Flour, | $6 a 6 50 | Linseed Oil, | $1 a 1 25 |
| Feathers, | 30 a 37½ | Lime, barrel, | $2 a 2 50 |
| Lard, pound, | 10 a 12 | Molasses, | 37½ a 45 |
| Linseed Oil, | 75 a 80 | Mackarel, bbl. | a |
| Oats, bushel, | 40 a 45 | Nails, cut, lb. | 5 a 6 |
| Peas, | 65 a 80 | Rope, | 6½ a 12 |
| Potatoes, swt. | 37½ a 50 | Rice, bushel, | $3 a 4 |
| do irish, | a | Sugar, pound, | 8 a 14 |
| Pork, pound, | 5 a 6 | Salt, sack, | $1 50 a 1 75 |
| Rye, | $1 50 a 1 75 | Shot, pound, | 8 a 10 |
| Tallow, | 7 a 8 | Soap, pound, | 16 a 22 |
| Tobacco, | 8 a 40 | Teas, | 75 a $1 50 |
| Whiskey, | 50 a 55 | Twine, | 20 a 25 |

*Cotton.*—The few bales received during the past week, have been sold at prices ranging from 5 to 6½ cents.—*Journal.*

*FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. JUNE 12.*
(Corrected weekly from the Observer,)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 1 00 | Bacon, | 4½ a 5 |
| Ditto, apple, | 45 a 55 | Molasses, | 24 a 28 |
| Bacon, | 7½ a 8 | Oats, | 40 a 45 |
| Coffee, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 5½ |
| Cotton, | 7 a 7½ | Sugar, brown, | 8 a 10 |
| Corn, | 75 a 80 | Salt, bush. | 45 a 50 |
| Candles, F. F. | 13 a 15 | Do. sack, | $1¾ a 2 |
| Flour, | 4½ a 4¾ | Wheat, | 90 a 95 |
| Feathers, | 26 a 28 | Whiskey, | 40 a 42 |

*Remarks.*—Not much business. Some sales Cotton at 6½ to 7½. Corn 85 to 90. Bacon 7½.—*Observer.*


**William T. Beatty,**
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER.
Charlotte, N. C., No. 9, Trade-Street.
June 19 26 1y

**HEAD QUARTERS,**
STEEL CAMP, June 16, 1846.

In compliance with a Proclamation from the Governor of North Carolina, the Captains commanding the 68th Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are required to call together their respective places of parade, the Companies under their command, *on Saturday the 27th instant*, to raise Volunteers for the defence of the country now engaged in War with Mexico. And it is also required that said Volunteers be reported to me forthwith.

THOS. P. G. FARAS,
Col. Commanding.
June 19 26 2t

**TO RENT.**

A desireble House and Lot with every necessary convenience in the town of Charlotte. For further particulars, apply to P. Henderson.
[illegible] 1846 41-f

## AGRICULTURAL.

### FARMING ON 25 ACRES.

A gentleman at the North, who had given forty years of his life to a speculative pursuit, turned farmer at the age of 60, and his example might safely be imitated. He had nothing wrong to unlearn in his practice, and by the light of the New England Farmer, and other Agricultural papers, he performed all his operations. This is, emphatically, a "Book Farmer." Hear him speak for himself.

"I divided my land, devoted to rotation crops, into six fields, of about 3½ acres each: a new field was taken up every year, and first planted with corn, then with potatoes, and sown with winter rye in the fall, after the potato harvest, and seeded down, remaining in grass three years before the rotation comes around. This course gives me one field to corn, one to potatoes, and one to rye, each year, and the other three to grass. I have in addition, 2 acres of reclaimed bog, which is not plowed, and 1½ acre for raising root crops and garden vegetbles planted every year; the whole making about 25 acres, which, with 2 or 3 acres of salt marsh, and a small piece of woodland constitute my farm.

The first lesson I took in my new calling, was to plow no more than could be *well manured*, and to have *help* enough to do every thing *in season*. This has not been lost sight of. My first crops were pretty fair, and have been gradually increasing from year to year, so that the same land which seven years ago would not rent for 4 per cent, has yielded more than 20, the past session, after paying all the expenses of cultivation. My last crops were estimated at $900, and, after deducting the cost of labor, board, manure, seeds, farming tools, taxes, &c. it leaves me a balance of more than $550 for rent land. Have sold over $600 worth, and the balance is laid in for my own consumption, which is estimated at the same prices as that sold. I could give a copy of the account in detail, if required.

It is no exaggeration in saying, *that I am more than a thousand dollars better off for the information I have derived from agricultural papers during the last seven years*, in a small way of farming. From that source I have learned the best methods of composing manures, and the kinds best adapted to distinct soils; the best rotation of crops, and the selection of seeds; and the method of cultivating each kind, also, how to reclaim bogs, of which I had two acres of no value, but which, since that time, have produced six tons of good hay annually. All this and much more I have gleaned from the experience of others, communicated through the medium of the *press*. But still, I am not so much of a "book farmer," as to believe one half that is published is of any benefit to or injury farmers like myself. I have tried *some* experiments recommended in your paper, that proved a real disadvantage. Yet I am fully of the opinion, that every farmer who can *read*, ought to take an agricultural paper; for selecting such advice as will apply to his particular soils and crops, he can treasure up something, in the course of a year, that will be worth more to him than the cost of the paper.

*Utility of Geese to Farmers*—It has been remarked that cattle of all kinds are never unhealthy where geese are kept in any quantity; and that the reason assigned is simply this, that geese consume with complete impunity, certain noxious weeds and grasses, that tainted more or less, according to their abundance, the finest paddocks pastured by horse, bullocks and sheep. Most farmers are aware of this, and in many places were the beeves appear sickly, geese are let into the pastures, and the soil where they tread converted for the time being into a sort of infirmary.—*New Farmer's Journal.*

*Wash for Fruit Trees.*—A new subscriber in Northampton wishes to know what is the best wash for young fruit trees and the best time for putting it on.

Lye that will bear an egg will kill all the vermin and the moss that gathers on young trees. Apply in May or June, when the vermin are to be seen.—It will do more service than in cold weather.

One pound of potash, dissolved in one gallon of water, will form a lye that will be strong enough for the vermin and not injurious to the bark.

*Ploughman.*

---

From the New York Sun.

### A REAL CONVERSATION.

"Sir," said a poor ragged and rough looking man, upon whose countenance traces of sorrow and extreme suffering were visible, to an individual whose sleek and seemly *ensemble* betokened plenty and happiness, "sir, I am starving. Will you assist me? Will you give me the means of procuring food, and a night's lodging."

"Go along my man, I have nothing for you.—You can go to the alm's house. I suppose.—I'll give you a line to the Alderman.

"Sir," said the poor man. "I'd rather not go to the alms house. I only desire a temporary relief; I expect work in a day or two"

"Oh! well, scratch along, my man; you are not as bad off as one would imagine."

"I am absolutely starving, I'm sure you won't miss a half a dollar.

"Bless my soul, do you think I pick money from trees? Go along—don't be pertinacious, now do take yourself off, there's a brave man," said he.

"You owe me money, sir, I would not remind you of the fact sir, only that hunger makes me desperate."

"Owe you money," exclaimed the sleek man, stepping back a pace or two—"Why, man, you are mad."

"No, seven years ago, I worked for you. You failed."

"Oh! an old score! Oh that's quite another matter. Didn't ever strike you that I had taken the benefit of the Act—gone clean through? creditors are all one's self!—can't touch me."

"Yet you earned that money by hard labor.—You reaped the benefits of that labor, are rich while I am the poor wretch you see. You owe me that money, sir, and in spite of all bankruptcies."

"I never do anything illegal. What is legal is honorable. The law says I don't owe you a cent."

"Honor says you do, and of the two, honor generally tells more truth than law," said the mendicant, evidently displeased.

"You are getting wearisome. Will you be kind enough to go your way."

"I am a Christian I flatter myself—and a Deacon."

"You are esteemed a pious, honest trust worthy gentleman."

"I am as good a one as can be found in the whole religious community."

"Then the dominions of the Evil One can boast of purity when compared with such communities and the society of thieves is cemented by more real honor. Your respectability, honor, piety and justice are comprised of your broadcloths, and go no further. Keep your money. I'd starve before I'd touch a copper of it."

Some time ago the above conversation actually took place in Broadway, near the American Museum. Some time ago, the mendicant now a stove dealer in business, employed his oppressor, reduced to want, as a porter, and after deducting the amount of the dishonored bill from his wager when he had earned the amount of the bill, generously presented it to the fallen Pharisee. This is an absolute fact. Every day life teems with such remarkable transactions and singular reverses. Retributive justice sooner or later overtakes the evil doer, and the ingenuity of man knows not how to avert the merited and never failing punishment.

---

"Why have you volunteered?" said rather a careworn—looking newly enrolled volunteer yesterday, to a fine looking young country soldier.

"Why, I volunteered because I have no wife, and go in for war," was the unequivocal reply; "and now, why have you volunteered?" he added.

"Ah!" said the careworn—countenanced little man—for he was little—with a significant smile, "I have volunteered *because I have a wife and go in for peace.*"—*Delta.*

---


## HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 1000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, according to the head of water.

| | |
|---|---|
| FAYETTEVILLE. | LENOIR. |
| A. Graham. | Thomas Rouse, |
| CUMBERLAND. | Mr. Lassiter. |
| Col. Alex. Murchison, | JONES. |
| Christopher Munroe, | Lemuel Simmons. |
| Alex. Williams, | CRAVEN. |
| Col. A. S. McNeill, | John Bryant. |
| Farquhard Smith, | COLUMBUS. |
| John McDaniel, | Lot Williamson. |
| John Evans, | ROBESON. |
| J. W. Howell. | W. C. McNeill. |
| BLADEN. | RICHMOND. |
| Gen. James McKay, | John C. McLaurin, |
| Robert Melvin, | John L. Fairley. |
| S. N. Richardson, | ANSON. |
| Thomas C. Smith, | A. Bauchum, |
| Isaac Wright. | J. R. Reid, Millwright, |
| John Smith. | CASWELL. |
| SAMPSON. | J. T. Dodson, Millwright, |
| G. T. Barksdale, | CHATHAM. |
| Patrick Murphy, | Cole & Brantly, |
| John H. Spearman, | Smith & Pullen, |
| Hardy Royal. | N. Clegg. |
| NEW HANOVER. | WAKE. |
| James Murphy. | S. Beasly. |
| Charles Henry. | GUILFORD. |
| ONSLOW. | Dr. Faulks. |
| Robert Aman. | JOHNSTON. |
| GREENE. | J. T. Leach. |
| Thomas Hooker. | |

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1846. 47-F

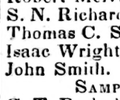
## New Stock.

### THOS. TROTTER

**Has Just received a splendid stock**

OF NEW

## JEWELLERY.



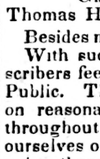
EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

October, 24, 1845. 32-tf

### DR. CHARLES J. FOX,



STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give carefu attention to all cases confided to his skilll His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderate.

April 11 8143.

### Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must [illegible]

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88---F

## Removal.

DR. ALEX. TORRENCE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the late residence of John Gibson, deceased, 4 miles south west from Davidson College, where he may at all times be found except when absent on professional business.

[illegible] 59-F.

## TO PHYSICIANS, DRUGGISTS, COUNTRY MERCHANTS, and others.

### DR. EDWARD SILL, DRUGGIST.

**Wholesale and Retail,**

A FEW DOORS BELOW CLARK'S HOTEL,

**COLUMBIA, S. C.**

RESPECTFULLY solicits attention to his fresh and extensive Stock of

**French, English, and American Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Glass Ware, Perfumery, Paint Varnishes, Brushes, Patents**

**MEDICINES**

AND FANCY ARTICLES.

His long experience in the business and the advantages which he possesses in having command of ample capital, with all other facilities, enables him to offer to purchasers, the strongest possible inducements. The quality of every article sold will be guarantied: and his prices shall be so unobjectionable as to remove every possible motive for sending beyond Columbia for goods in his line.

Columbia is proverbially so healthful, that wagons from the back country are plying to and from it at all seasons of the year. There are also lines of stage coaches leaving it two and three times a week for all the country above it. These, together, constitute facilities for forwarding both large and small packages, that will be found very convenient.

Terms cash, or city acceptances.

Columbia, S. C., February, 1846. 49-F

### 500 ounces Sulphate Quinine.

THE subscriber has just received a consignment of 500 ounces SULPHATE QUININE, of unquestionable brand, which he will sell at the low rate of $2 65 cts. per ounce, in lots of 12 to 20 ounces. Orders by mail, enclosing the money, including the amount necessary to pay stage fare and packing, will be promptly attended to, and the packages forwarded by return of stage.

EDWARD SILL, Druggist,
a few doors below Clark's Hotel.

Columbia, S. C., May 15, 1846. 262—3t

### To the Officers and Privates of the 69th Regiment, North Carolina Militia.

AS I have received orders from His Excellency, William A. Graham, Commander in-chief, to make known that a call is made on the 69th Regiment for Volunteers to aid in the war with Mexico, I have appointed a meeting *on Saturday, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock*, in the town of Monroe, so that the requisite number of Volunteers may be obtained.

J. M. STUART, Col. Comd't.
69th Regt. N. C. M.

June 12, 1846. 65-F

## Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on the 4th instant, either between my house and John Henderson's, dec'd, or at his house where a sale was held, a small wallet or pocket book, containing two hundred and twenty dollars in one roll, of which I am certain, and there may have been some other money in the pockets. Among the bills is two $20 bills, one on the Bank of the State of North Carolina, payable at Wilmington, the other on the bank at Hamburg; the balance of the money was all $10 bills—3 or 5 were on the bank of Charleston, the balance were on the Commercial Bank of Columbia. A reward of Twenty-five dollars will be given to the finder if it is returned with the contents. Any information relative to the pocket book thankfully received, which can be directed to the Post Office at Charlotte.

JAS. H. DAVIS.

June 11, 1846. 56-3t

## Notice.

THE firm heretofore existing between J. W. & J. Rainey is this day dissolved, as I will not be responsible for any contract or contracts made or contracted by *J. Rainey.*

J. W. RAINEY.

March 26. 1846. 57-F

## STRAYED,

FROM Charlotte, about the 1st of April last, a small Yearling BULL,—color, red and white spotted. He was not marked. Any person giving information at this Office where said yearling may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

June 12, 1846.

## NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A. A. Norwood is appointed agent for me at my Saw Mill, 5 miles south of Charlotte. All contracts made by him in the business of the Mill, will be good in my name He will at all times be able and prepared to furnish Lumber of all kinds, at the lowest prices.

STEPHEN PETTUS

Jan. 30, 1846 46-tf

## Charlotte Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

B. OATES,
Druggist.

May, 3, 1844 59-F

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
### CABARRUS COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1846,

Amy Gilmore, and others, *vs.* William Gilmore and Marcus Alexander and Martha, his wife.

PETITION FOR SALE OF NEGROES BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOSEPH GILMORE, DEC'D.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is ordered, therefore, by the Court that publication be made six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, published at Charlotte, N. C. notifying said defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cabarrus at the Courthouse in Concord, on the 3d Monday of July next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to this petition or it will be heard ex parte and a sale decreed accordingly.

Witness, R. W. Foard, Clerk of our said Court. at office, the 3d Monday of April, 1846, and in the 70th year of American Independence.

(Printer's fee, $5 62.) 64-6w

## PRINTING

THE Office of the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,*" is now supplied with a handsome assortment of plain and fancy Job Type, and we are prepared to execute all descriptions of

**JOB PRINTING**

In a very superior style and at short notice....cheap [illegible] for printing

## PLUMBE
### NATIONAL DAGUERRIAN GALLERY
AND
### Photographic Depots,
*FOUNDED* 1840:

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and TWO HIGHEST HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

**No. 205 Baltimore Street.**

**BALTIMORE,**

ADJOINING CAMPBELL'S JEWELRY STORE.

Concert Hall, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 251 Broadway, N. York | Market street, St. Louis. |
| " 75 Court street, Boston, | Main street, Du Buque. |
| " 136 Chesnut-st., Phila. | Broadway, Saratoga. |
| " 56 Canal st., N. Orleans | Douw's Buildings, Albany. |
| " 127 Viell Rue Du Temple, Paris. | Middle street, Portland. |
| | Main street, Newport. |
| " 32 Church-st., Liverpool. | ——— ———, Norfolk, Va. |
| " 33 Main-st., Louisville, Ky. | ——— ———, Pertersburg, Va. |
| " 176 Main-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. | |

## HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING
AND
## *Paper Hanging.*

### J. W. RAINEY

TENDERS his services to the public in the above line of business. Having prepared himself with all the Tools and Implements necessary to the prosecution of his business, and having been for years engaged in it, he hope by unremitting attention to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

ORNAMENTAL, SIGN, FLAG, & HOUSE
*Painting and Paper Hanging,*

will be promptly executed in a superior style and at moderate charges. Specimens of their work may be seen in any of the surrounding Counties of Mecklenburg, Union, Lincoln, Rowan, Iredell, Caldwell, or Stanly.

☞ Orders for Signs will be thankfully received and promptly and neatly executed and forwarded to order.

☞ All letters on business, (post-paid) directed to Concord or Charlotte, will be attended to.

J. W. RAINEY.

Nov. 28, 1845, 37

## *LAST NOTICE.*

THE Subscriber has placed his Book of Accounts, &c., and all his unsettled business in the hands of Philo P. Henderson, Esq., Attorney at Law, and having authorized him to act as Agent, during his absence, respectfully solicits all who are indebted to him to come forward without further delay and make settlement.

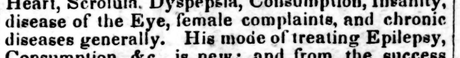
Those who neglect or disregard the request, will find the result attended with costs. He expects to be in Charlotte about every four weeks, and will remain a few days to attend to such matters as may require his personal attention, from this to the nex January Court.

All who have claims will please meet me here, or hand them to Mr. Henderson.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Charlote, N. C., Oct. 30, 1845. 33

## CHARLOTTE HOTEL,



*MAIN ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.*

—oooo—

THE subscriber has taken charge of the CHARLOTTE HOTEL, recently occupied by Col M. W. Alexander, and respectfully invites the former patrons of this Establishment, and the public generally, to call. Having every convenience for the accommodation of BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS. he is determined to use unwearied exertions to please all his guests, and hopes that the public will award him a liberal share of patronage.

JAS. A. SADLER.

Jan. 1. 1846.

## LOST,

BY the subscriber some time since, in Charlotte, or on the road between Charlotte and his residence, a calf-skin **POCKET-BOOK**, containing some papers of no value to any one but himself. There were some notes in the pocket-book, made by the undersigned to other persons and redeemed, but the signature not destroyed—one to John Williamson for about forty-eight dollars, the only one particularly recollected. All persons are forwarned for trading for any of the notes so lost, as I will not repay them. I will give a reasonable reward for the recovery of the pocket book and papers.

EDWIN ALEXANDER.

May, 1, 1846. 59-3w

## MEDICAL NOTICE.

### DR. LYTLE,

PRACTITIONER in chronic diseases, has located himself at Mr. Samuel N. Black's, in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. He will give careful attention to persons afflicted with EPILEPSY, (or fits,) CANCERS, disease of the Heart, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Insanity, disease of the Eye, female complaints, and chronic diseases generally. His mode of treating Epilepsy, Consumption, &c., is new; and from the success Dr. Lytle has had in curing diseases of long standing, he flatters himself that he can benefit all who may call on him. Cases of Epilepsy of 27 years standing, have been cured by this new discovery. Letters addressed to him through Hickory Grove Post Office, Mecklenburg County, North-Carolina. post-paid, will receive attention. Dr. Lytle will also practice in surgery and acute diseases.

July28, 1845. 201y

### State of North Carolina.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

*Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term,* 1846.

Isaac S. Alexander, *vs.* Thomas Beaty.

THREE EXECUTIONS ISSUED BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, LEVIED UPON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant has removed beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, for said defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said County at the Coarthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or demur to said levies, otherwise orders of sale will be made.

Witness, Braley Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in April, 1846.

B. OATES.

(Printer's fee, $5 62.) 64-6w

### YOU HAD BETTER!!!

THE person who borrowed my black silk Umbrella, had better return it, and let the proper owner use it these rainy times, or I will be under the disagreeable necessity of exposing you in the public papers (fearless of consequences.) There is no excuse for saying "I did not know it was yours," as my name is engraved on the end of the stick or handle.

WM. HUNTER.

June 12, 1846. 65:::r.



## THE NATIONAL PRESS;
### A JOURNAL FOR HOME
A REPOSITORY OF LETTERS; A RECORD OF ART
A MIRROR OF PASSING EVENTS.

To be Published every Saturday, at Two Dollars a Year, in Advance.

GEORGE P. MORRIS, *Editor and Proprietor.*

A NUMBER of the most eminent literary persons of this country, have proposed to the undersigned to publish, under the above title,

A REFINED AND VALUABLE NEWSPAPER,

Upon a plan combining the highest [illegible] sources of National Talent with the best elements of extensive popularity, and at so trifling an annual cost, as will place it within the convenient reach of

ALL CLASSES OF SOCIETY.

The control and management of this publication will form the exclusive and undivided attention of the Editor—whose long experience, ample facilities and practised care, will be exerted to select, unite and harmonise the various skill which is willing to seek development under his direction. The

SCOPE, DESIGN, AND CHARACTER OF THIS PAPER

Will differ from those of any journal heretofore established, while it will comprehend all that they contain of importance to the community. The contents will be fitted to engage the attention of the man of business, and be a source of pleasant instruction and entertainment to the

DOMESTIC FIRESIDE AND FAMILY CIRCLE.

The leading characteristics of the paper will be as follows:

1. Early and Copious Intelligence of all interesting occurrences in Literature, Science, and Art both at home and abroad.

2. A Foreign Correspondence of [illegible] popularity and acknowledged merit has been engaged, and will be commenced with the first number.

3. Productions in fiction, romance and historical narrative; Sketches of the taste and manners of the time; Essays, after the manner of the Tattler and Spectator, on subjects connected with social interests; biographical notices and anecdotes, literary and professional; bon mots, epigrams and elegant trifles of every kind; the rumors of the day, and the comments that float upon the conversation of the hour—materials of this kind will form the ordinary staple of the work.

4. The department of Criticism will exhibit a discriminating and popular survey of the Literary Productions of the day. There will be a thorough and careful chronicle of every thing of value accomplished in Painting and Sculpture, and a candid and patriotic estimate of the National productions in comparison with other countries. Such exposition of the character and special excellences of what is exhibited in Music will be constantly given, as may lead to the more intelligent enjoyment of that most imaginative and delicate branch of the Fine Arts.

5. No original papers will appear but those of obvious and decided merit; and the selections (which will commonly be from the foreign journals the least known in this country) will be made with the utmost attention and care.

The predominant design of the Editor is to add to the Republic of Letters a Weekly Journal, distinctly and decidedly national in tone and features, and at the same time, to avoid all connection with mere party politics. THE NATIONAL PRESS will, in brief, combine the striking and novel attractions of the newspaper, with the more abiding interest of the higher class of periodicals. It will be printed in the folio form, on large and superior paper, on a new and clear type, cast expressly for the purpose, and will be, in its whole arrangement and details, a favorable specimen of the best typographical skill of the country. In addition to these, and as one of its most valuable peculiarities, it will be, in reference to the diversity of talent that will be employed upon it, the cheapest paper in the United States.

TERMS—Two dollars a year, or three copies for five dollars, invariably in advance.

It will be sent by mail to all parts of the United States, and to the British Provinces, done up in strong wrappers, with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents, receive subscriptions, and make remittances.

The first number was issued on Saturday, the fourteenth of February last.

That a probable estimate may be formed of the number of copies that will be required, subscribers would oblige the Editor by sending in their names as early a period as possible.

Newspaper and periodical agents and newsmen supplied on liberal terms. Burgess, Stringer & Co 222 Broadway, wholesale agents.

Subscriptions, orders, remittances and all communications, to be addressed, post paid, to

GEORGE P. MORRIS.
222 Broadway, corner of Anne, New York.

### To the Friends of Humanity.
## THE PHILANTHROPIST

IS the title of a monthly sheet proposed to be issued in Wilmington, N. C., at one dollar a year, payable on receipt of the first number.

Intemperance, the great enemy to prosperity and happiness, is exerting a wide influence throughout the country. It is a *growing* evil, and is daily destroying the *lives*, to say nothing of the *comforts*, of thousands of the human family, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made, and are still being made, towards its suppression. One principal reason why this great evil is still permitted to exist to an alarming extent, is, that the exertions of the friends of the Temperance cause have been confined principally to cities and towns, while villages and and country at large, are almost entirely neglected. A cheap temperance newspaper could not, it is presumed, fail of success, in the way of patronage; and if extensively circulated, would doubtless prove a barrier, in no small degree, to the progress of inebriation—thus carrying out successfully, the praiseworthy intentions of the friends of Temperance, which could not be accomplished in any other way. This publication, besides proving

**A Foe to the Grog Seller,**

and the disgraceful habits of drunkenness, will, at the same time afford a variety of other matter, of a distinct nature.

In North Carolina no paper of this description has ever made its appearance, (although proposals have recently been issued for the purpose,) owing, no doubt, to the fact that the influence necessary to promote the success of a work of this kind, has been omitted. An anxious appeal is made to the friends of the cause generally to use the utmost endeavors to give encouragement to this publication.—The first number of the *Philanthropist* will make its appearance as soon as 600 subscribers can be obtained, which can be done if every influential person would feel a sufficient interest in the cause of Temperance, to exert himself. The *Philanthropist* will be printed on a medium sheet, in newspaper form, so as to afford a *privilege* to advertisers.

Persons disposed to patronise the work, are requested to forward their names to Wilmington, by mail or otherwise, by the first of August next, addressed to the

EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.

## LOOK
## *To your own interest!*

ALL kinds of Ornamental, Sign, House, Carriage, and Flag PAINTING will be executed by the undersigned, when called on, promptly and in a very superior manner. Specimens of his work may be seen in Charlotte. All orders for Painting, or Varnishing furniture, directed to this place, will meet prompt attention. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Paints and Oils furnished by the subscriber, if required.

JOSEPH C. TEMPLES.

Charlotte, June 5, 1846. 64-1y